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FARM FACTS

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2000 Meat Animals Production, Disposition, and Income

Tennessee: The 2000 gross income from cattle, calves, hogs, and pigs for Tennessee totaled \$484 million, up 13 percent from 1999. By species, gross income from cattle and calves increased 9 percent, and hogs and pigs rose 53 percent.

Cattle and calves accounted for 87 percent of the total gross income, while hogs and pigs accounted for 13 percent. Production and average price both increased for cattle and calves and for hogs and pigs.

Cattle and Calves: Cash receipts from marketings of cattle and calves increased from \$383 million in 1999 to \$416 million in 2000. All cattle and calf marketings totaled 569 million pounds in 2000, compared to 607 million pounds in 1999. The annual average price per 100 pounds live weight for cattle was \$65.20, an increase of \$8.60 from 1999. For calves, the annual average price rose \$12.80 to a record high \$94.80.

Hogs and Pigs: Cash receipts from hogs and pigs totaled \$61.3 million, an increase of 53 percent from the 1999 total of \$40.0 million. Marketings increased to 145 million pounds in 2000, 12 percent above 1999's total of 129 million pounds. Annual average price per 100 pounds live weight jumped to \$41.00 in 2000 from \$29.20 in 1999.

United States: The 2000 gross income from cattle and calves, hogs and pigs, and sheep and lambs for the U.S. totaled \$53.4 billion, up 16 percent from 1999. Gross income rose for all three species. Hogs and pigs increased the most, at 36 percent, cattle and calves increased 12 percent, and sheep and lambs increased slightly from the previous year.

Total 2000 cash receipts from marketings of meat animals increased 16 percent to \$53.0 billion. Cattle and calves accounted for 77 percent of this total, hogs and pigs 22 percent, and sheep and lambs 1 percent.

Production increased for cattle and calves, but declined for both hogs and pigs and sheep and lambs. Average prices were up from 1999 levels for all three species.

Cattle and Calves: Cash receipts from marketings of cattle and calves increased from \$36.5 billion in 1999 to \$40.8 in 2000, a 12 percent increase. All cattle and calf marketings totaled 57.5 billion pounds in 2000, up 1 percent from last year. The U.S. annual average price per 100 pounds live weight for cattle was \$68.60, an increase of \$5.20 from 1999. For calves, the annual average price increased \$16.30 to \$104.00.

Hogs and Pigs: Cash receipts from hogs and pigs totaled \$11.8 billion during 2000, up 37 percent from 1999. Marketings decreased to 26.7 billion pounds in 2000, down 1 percent from 1999. The U.S. annual average price per 100 pounds live weight increased \$12.00 to \$42.30 in 2000.

Sheep and Lambs: Cash receipts from marketings of sheep and lambs in 2000 were \$469 million, up slightly percent from 1999. Marketings declined 5 percent to 653 million pounds. The U.S. annual average price per 100 pounds live weight for sheep increased from \$31.10 in 1999 to \$34.20 in 2000 while for lambs, the annual average price increased \$4.90 to \$79.40.

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Cattle and Calves: Production and Income, Tennessee and U.S., 1999 and 2000

Cattle and Calves: Production and Income, Tennessee and U.S., 1999 and 2000						
Item	Unit	Tennessee		United States		
		1999 ¹	2000	1999 ¹	2000	
Thousands						
Production ²	Pounds	535,183	544,497	42,468,398	42,915,140	
Marketings ³	Pounds	606,850	569,200	56,737,655	57,483,607	
Value of production	Dollars	329,923	386,404	26,051,477	28,388,431	
Cash receipts ⁴	Dollars	383,101	416,110	36,529,972	40,760,549	
Value of home consumption	Dollars	4,435	5,413	330,862	367,601	
Gross income	Dollars	387,536	421,523	36,860,834	41,128,150	

¹ Revised. ² Adjustments made for changes in inventory and for inshipments. ³ Excludes custom slaughter for use on farms where produced and interfarm sales within the State. ⁴ Receipts from marketings and sales of farm slaughter.

Hogs and Pigs: Production and Income, Tennessee and U.S., 1999 and 2000

Item	Unit	Tennessee		United States	
		1999 ¹	2000	1999 ¹	2000
Thousands					
Production ²	Pounds	119,447	133,856	25,790,623	25,716,992
Marketings ³	Pounds	129,141	145,185	27,029,548	26,688,144
Value of production ⁵	Dollars	34,610	54,070	7,766,241	10,791,404
Cash receipts ^{4 5}	Dollars	39,987	61,255	8,621,759	11,771,798
Value of home consumption	Dollars	557	734	28,381	34,869
Gross income	Dollars	40,544	61,989	8,650,140	11,806,667

¹ Revised. ² Adjustments made for changes in inventory and for inshipments. ³ Excludes custom slaughter for use on farms where produced and interfarm sales within the State. ⁴ Receipts from marketings and sales of farm slaughter. ⁵ Includes allowance for higher average price of state inshipments and outshipments of feeder pigs.

Prices Received by Farmers: Tennessee & U.S., May 2001 with Comparisons

Commodity	Unit	Tennessee			United States		
		May 2000 ¹	April 2001 ¹	May 2001 ²	May 2000 ¹	April 2001 ¹	May 2001 ²
		Dollars Per Unit					
Winter Wheat	bu.	2.48	2.52	---	2.44	2.77	2.94
Corn	bu.	2.33	2.29	2.25	2.11	1.89	1.78
Cotton Lint	lb.	.464	.513	.444 ³	.476	.435	.431 ³
Soybeans	bu.	5.30	4.42	4.40	5.19	4.22	4.33
All hogs	cwt.	47.30	---	---	48.30	47.80	51.40
Sows	cwt.	41.00	---	---	39.80	39.50	39.60
Barrows & gilts	cwt.	48.00	---	---	48.80	48.30	52.10
All beef cattle	cwt.	68.20	69.00	68.40	69.40	75.60	72.70
Steers/heifers	cwt.	87.00	87.00	86.00	73.20	79.60	76.20
Cows	cwt.	40.00	42.00	42.00	38.90	43.30	43.40
Calves	cwt.	100.00	103.00	99.00	107.00	111.00	112.00
All milk	cwt.	13.50	---	---	12.00	14.40	15.40
Fluid grade	cwt.	13.50	---	---	12.10	14.50	15.40
Manufacture grade	cwt.	8.70	---	---	10.10	12.90	13.90

¹ Entire month. ² Mid-month. ³ Based on purchases first half of month.

Milk Production, Disposition, and Income, Tennessee, 1996-2000

Item	Unit	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Milk Cows and Production of Milk and Milkfat on Farms:						
No. of Milk Cows on Farms ¹	Thousands	117	113	105	97	95
Per Milk Cow - Milk	Pounds	13,932	14,239	14,295	14,608	14,789
Per Milk Cow - Milkfat	Pounds	503	508	520	536	544
Percentage of Fat In All Milk Produced	Percent	3.61	3.57	3.64	3.67	3.68
Total Milk	Mil. Lbs.	1,630	1,609	1,501	1,417	1,405
Total Milkfat	Mil. Lbs.	58.8	57.4	54.6	52.0	51.7
Milk Utilized						
Fed To Calves ²	Mil. Lbs.	9	8	10	6	4
Used For Milk, Cream and Butter ³	Mil. Lbs.	1	1	1	1	1
Value ⁴	Thous. Dol.	158	141	159	158	138
Average Returns						
Per 100 Lbs. of Milk	Dollars	15.80	14.10	15.90	15.80	13.80
Per Lb. of Milkfat	Dollars	4.38	3.95	4.37	4.31	3.75
Milk Marketed As Whole Milk	Mil. Lbs.	1,620	1,600	1,490	1,410	1,400
Cash Receipts From Marketings	Thous. Dol.	255,960	225,600	236,910	222,780	193,200
Gross Farm Income From Dairy Products ⁵	Thous. Dol.	256,118	225,741	237,069	222,938	193,338
Farm Value of All Milk Produced ⁶	Thous. Dol.	257,540	226,869	238,659	225,303	193,890

¹ Average number on farms during year, excluding heifers not yet fresh. ² Excludes milk sucked by calves. ³ Milk used on farm where produced. ⁴ Valued at average returns per 100 lbs. of milk in combined marketings of milk and cream. ⁵ Cash receipts from marketings of milk and cream plus value of milk used for home consumption and farm churned butter. ⁶ Includes value of milk fed to calves and value of used on farm for milk, cream and butter.

Hired Workers Down 4 Percent, Wage Rates Up 3 Percent From a Year Ago

There were 1.02 million hired workers on the Nation's farms and ranches the week of April 8-14, 2001, down 4 percent from a year ago. There were 804,000 workers hired directly by farm operators. Agricultural service employees on farms and ranches made up the remaining 215,000 workers. Migrant workers accounted for 8.9 percent of the April hired workforce compared with 8.5 percent in April 2000. Farm operators paid their hired workers an average wage rate of \$8.31 per hour during the April 2001 survey week, up 22 cents from a year earlier. Field workers received an average of \$7.61 per hour, up 7 cents from last April. Livestock workers earned \$8.01 per hour compared with \$7.58 a year earlier. The Field and Livestock worker combined wage rate was up 16 cents from last year.

Number of hours worked averaged 40.2 hours for hired workers during the survey week compared with 40.4 hours a year ago. The largest increases in number of hired farm workers over last year occurred in the Mountain III (Arizona and New Mexico), Mountain II (Colorado, Nevada, and Utah), and Appalachian II (Kentucky, Tennessee, and West Virginia) regions. In Mountain III, a mid-week surge of dry, cool weather allowed farmers to accelerate planting of spring crops while ranchers were busy with supplemental feeding of cattle, and sheep shearing. In Mountain II, major farm activities included calving and lambing, sheep shearing, and small grain planting. Unseasonably warm and dry weather in Appalachian II allowed farmers to make good progress with spring planting activities. Many were also busy preparing cotton ground, spraying wheat, and fertilizing wheat and pastures. The largest decreases in number of hired farm workers from a year ago were in the California, Lake (Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin), and Northeast II (Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania) regions.

In California, most field activity was halted by cool, wet weather during the survey week. Growers continued cultivating and applying herbicides as field conditions permitted. Rain across most of the Lake region delayed the start of spring field work. In Northeast II, unusually cool temperatures and frequent rains slowed planting of spring crops, fertilizer and herbicide applications, and plowing of fields.

Hired farm worker wage rates were above a year ago in most regions. The largest increases occurred in the Lake and Northern Plains (North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas) regions. The higher wages in the Lake and Northern Plains regions were generally attributable to fewer lower paid field workers reported on payrolls during the survey week. Regions showing slight declines in the hired farm worker wage rates were in the Florida, Corn Belt I (Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio), and Pacific (Oregon and Washington) regions. Slight declines of hired wage rates in these regions were generally related to fewer higher paid, full-time workers on payrolls in Florida, and additional seasonal workers reported on payrolls in the Corn Belt I and Pacific regions since January.

April Egg Production Up 1 Percent: U.S. egg production totaled 7.09 billion during April 2001, up 1 percent from last year. Production included 6.01 billion table eggs and 1.08 billion hatching eggs, of which 1.01 billion were broiler-type and 66.0 million were egg-type. The total number of layers during April 2001 averaged 337 million, up 2 percent from the total average number of layers during April 2000. April egg production per 100 layers was 2,106 eggs, down 1 percent from 2,130 eggs in April 2000. All layers in the U.S. on May 1, 2001, totaled 337 million, up 3 percent from a year ago. The 337 million layers consisted of 277 million layers producing table or commercial type eggs, 56.9 million layers producing broiler-type hatching eggs, and 2.96 million layers producing egg-type hatching eggs. Rate of lay per day on May 1, 2001, averaged 69.4 eggs per 100 layers, down 2 percent from the 70.6 eggs a year ago.

**Layers and Eggs: Layers on Hand and Eggs Produced by State
and United States, During April 2000 and 2001 for Selected States**

Selected States	Table Egg Layers in Flocks 30,000 or more		All Layers ¹		Eggs per 100 for All Layers ¹	
	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001
	Thousands				Number	
Alabama	3,019	2,873	10,531	10,344	1,890	1,895
Arkansas	4,956	4,605	15,654	14,637	1,885	1,954
Georgia	11,582	11,892	20,946	21,503	2,077	2,014
North Carolina	3,149	3,348	11,042	11,233	1,829	1,843
All Other States ²	240,088	248,585	271,050	279,142	2,170	2,139
United States	262,794	271,303	329,223	336,859	2,130	2,106

¹ Includes all layers and eggs produced in both table egg and hatching egg flocks regardless of size. ² Tennessee included in other states.

U.S. Livestock Slaughter: Commercial red meat production for the United States totaled 3.51 billion pounds in April, up 1 percent from the 3.46 billion pounds produced in April 2000. Cattle slaughter totaled 2.71 million head, down 2 percent from April 2000. The average live weight was down 16 pounds from the previous year, at 1,186 pounds. Calf slaughter totaled 74,000 head, down 8 percent from April 2000. Average live weight of 340 pounds was 3 pounds below last year. Hog kill totaled 7.83 million head, 8 percent above April 2000. The average live weight, at 265 pounds, was 2 pounds above the previous year. Sheep slaughter totaled 290,000 head, 16 percent below last year. The average live weight was 140 pounds, up 4 pounds from April a year ago.

Livestock Slaughter¹: United States, April 2000 and 2001

Species	Number Slaughtered		Total Live Weight		Average Live Weight	
	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001
	1,000 Head		1,000 Pounds		Pounds	
Cattle	2,783.4	2,714.3	3,344,879	3,218,254	1,202	1,186
Calves	80.5	74.3	27,658	25,245	343	340
Hogs	7,227.4	7,831.9	1,897,915	2,072,103	263	265
Sheep & lambs	345.3	290.4	47,124	40,602	136	140

¹ Includes slaughter under Federal inspection and other commercial slaughter (excludes farm slaughter).

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